

Minijets and their Interactions



Tom Trainor
BNL, May, 2008

Agenda

- Minijets in p-p spectra and correlations
- Minijets in A-A spectra and correlations
- Parton energy loss and QCD at small Q
- Minijets in p_t fluctuations and correlations

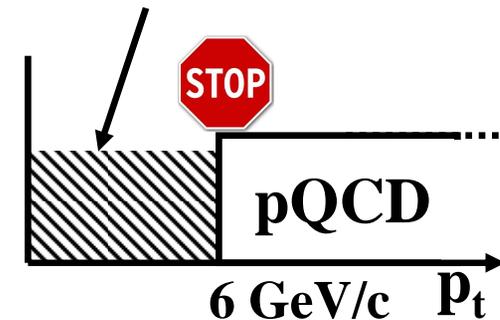
At what energy scale does parton scattering and fragmentation stop?

Are A-A collisions thermalized?

Does hydro dominate?

restoring QCD to small- p_t hadron physics

thermo/hydro or non-pQCD?

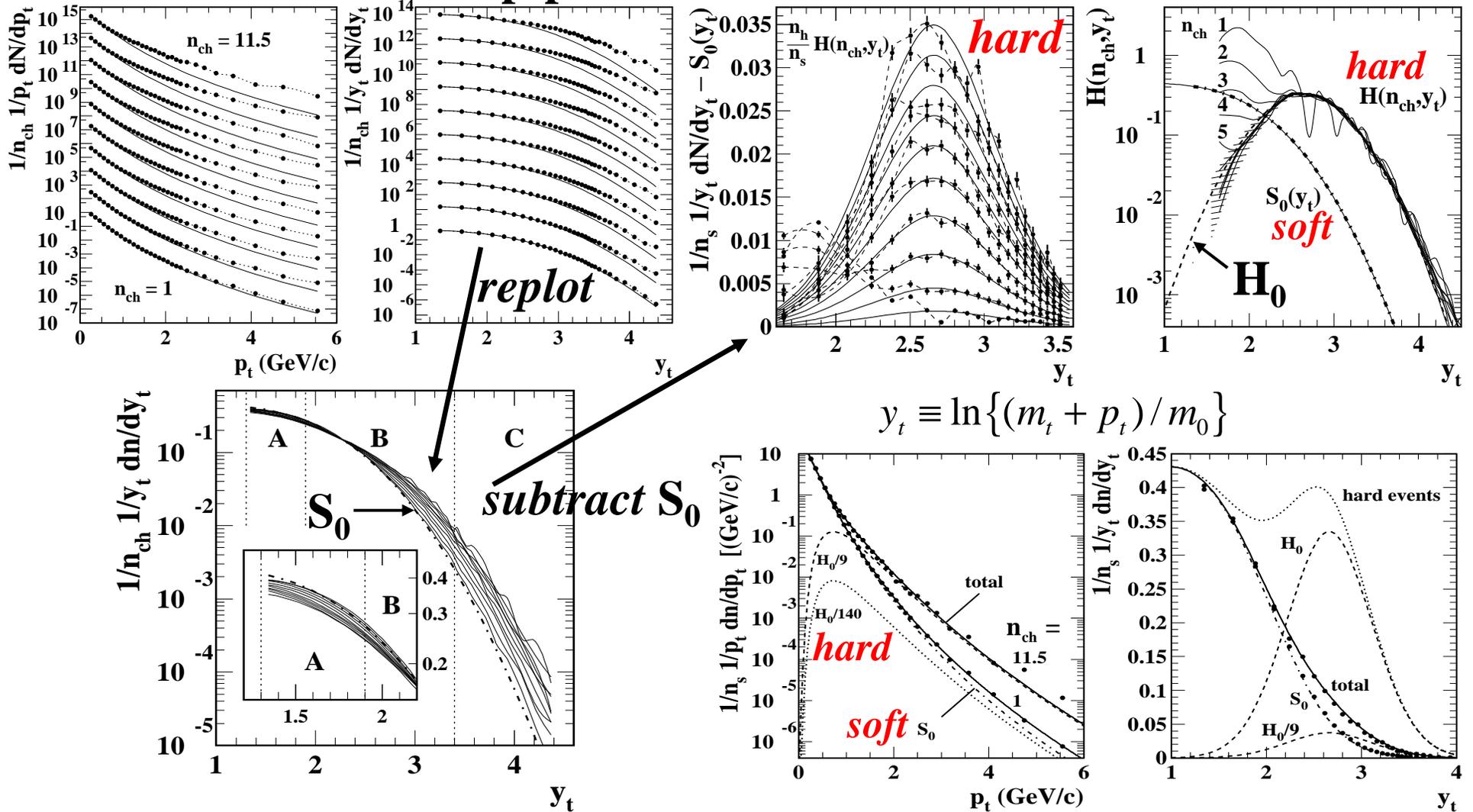


spectrum structure

Two-component p-p Spectra

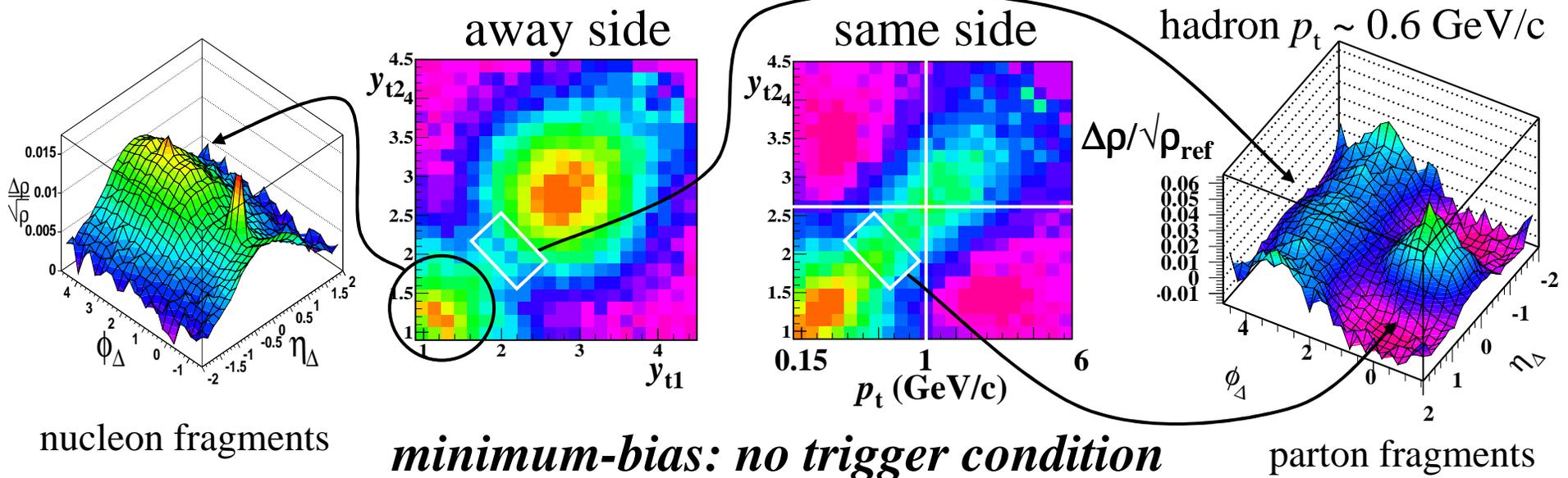
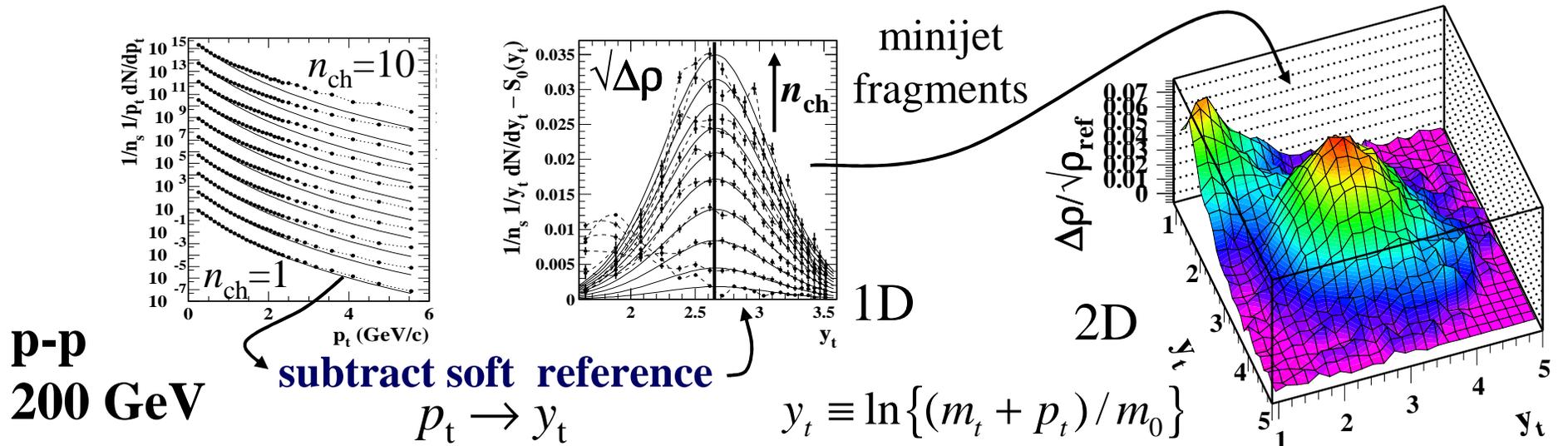
STAR 200 GeV p-p

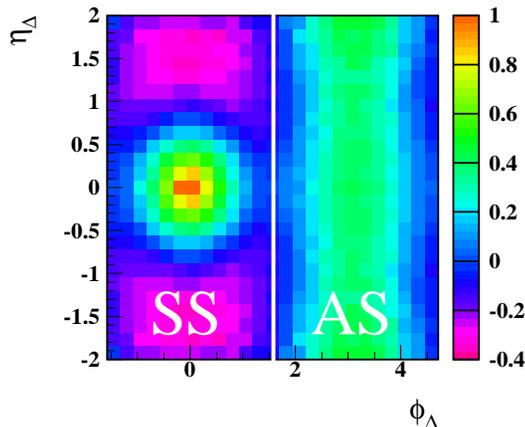
2003-2004



accurate separation of p-p longitudinal and transverse fragmentation

Low- Q^2 Partons in p-p Collisions

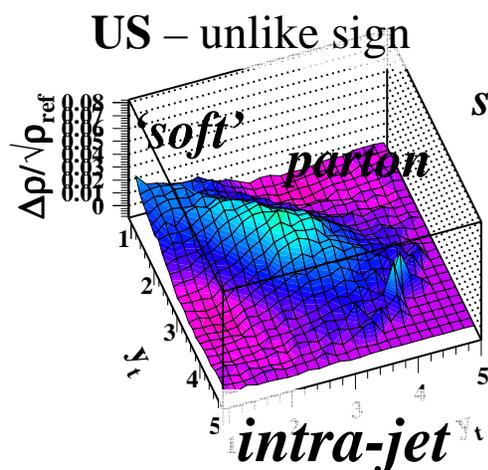
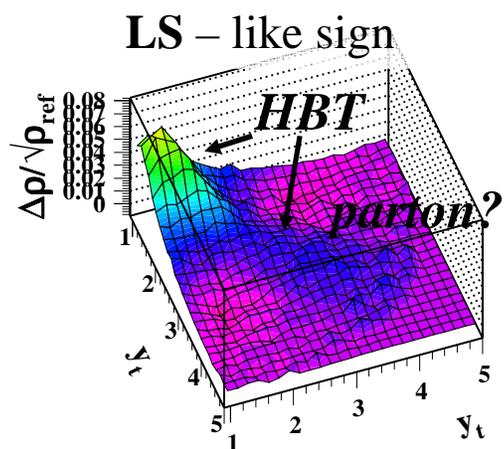




p-p Correlations on (y_{t1}, y_{t2})

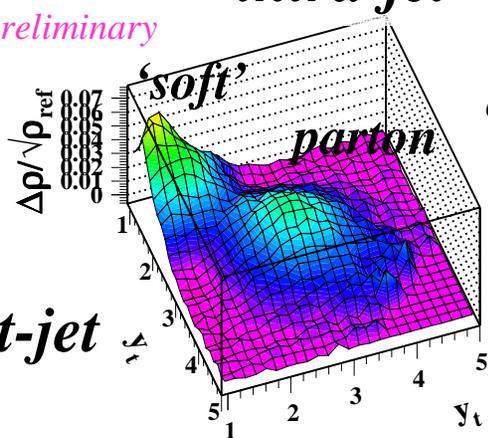
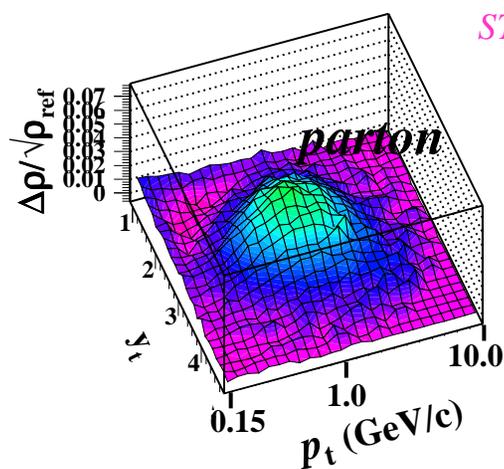
*participant nucleon and parton fragmentation:
first two-particle fragment distributions*

(except OPAL on ξ)



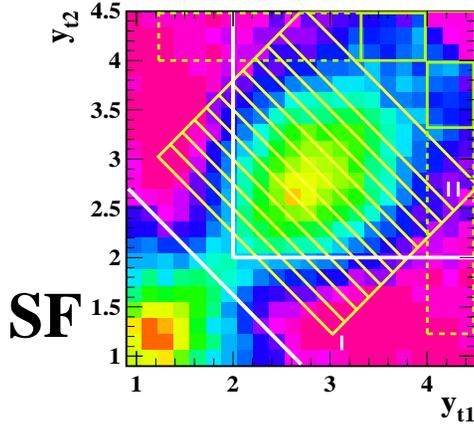
SS – same side

same-side parton fragmentation is restricted to US pairs



AS – away side

away-side parton fragmentation is independent of charge combination



p-p Correlations on $(\eta_{\Delta}, \phi_{\Delta})$

local charge and momentum conservation

2D angular autocorrelations on difference axes

SF –

nucleon fragments (PDF)

participant nucleon

fragmentation reflects

local measure conservation

HF –

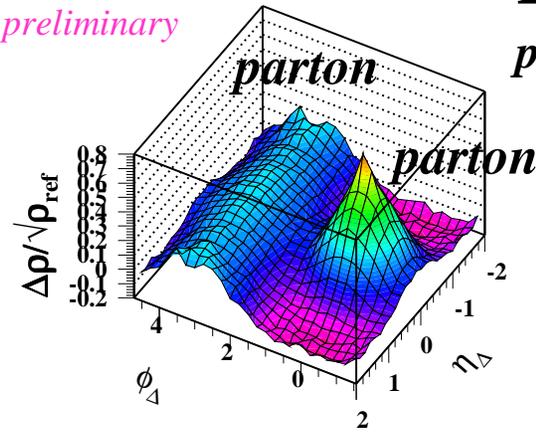
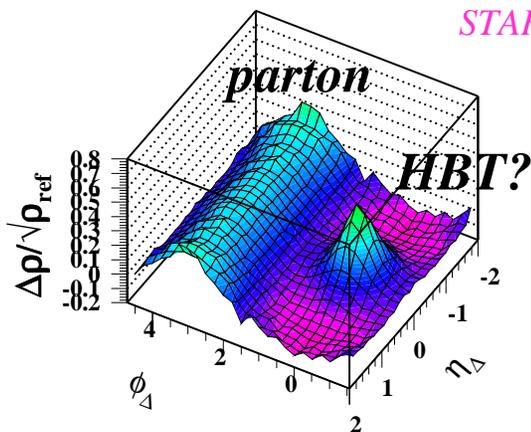
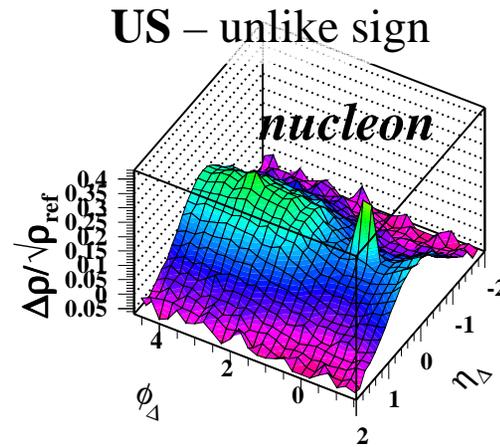
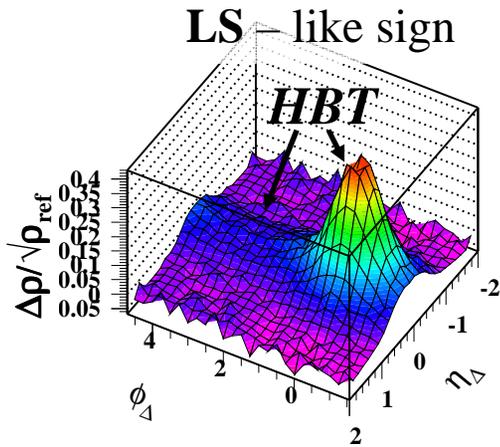
parton fragments (FDF)

away-side parton

fragmentation is

~ independent of

charge combination



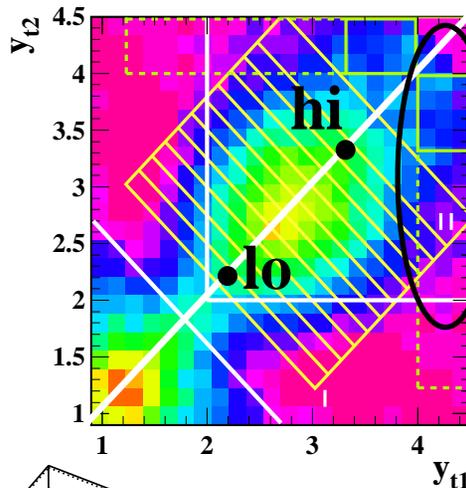
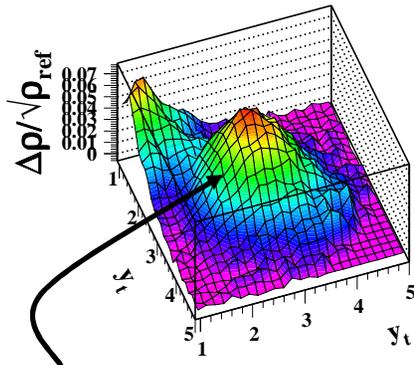
STAR preliminary

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Low- Q^2 Parton Angular Correlations

p-p 200 GeV

energy scale dependence



*conventional high- p_t
leading-particle
analysis: pQCD*

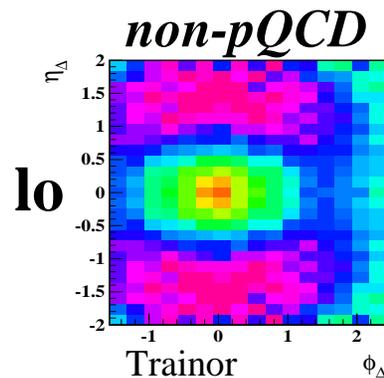
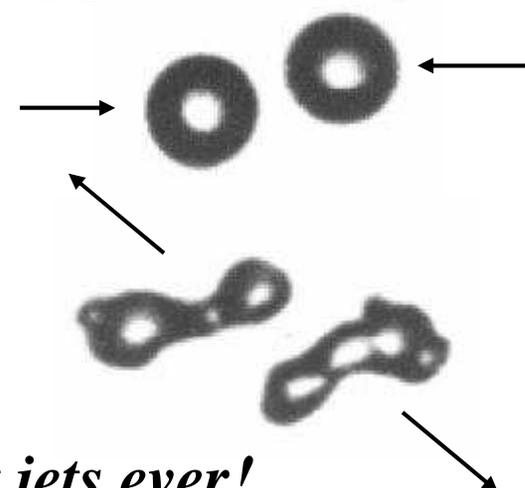
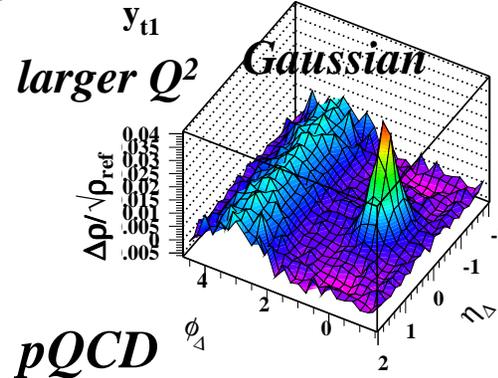
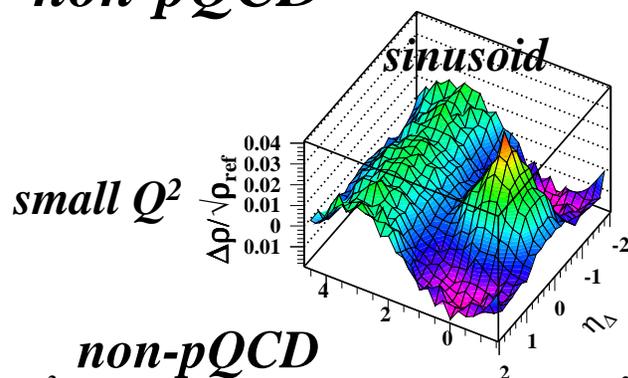
water drops

$v_{rel} = 6 \text{ m/s}$

*low- Q^2 partons
– non-pQCD*

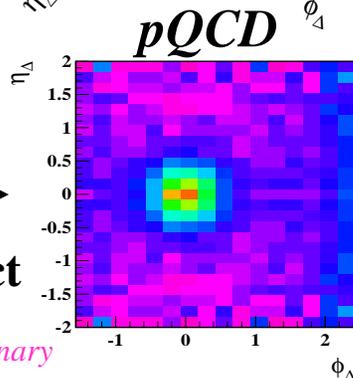
no trigger particle

*hydrodynamics
of parton collisions?*



Q^2
→
1:1 aspect

STAR preliminary

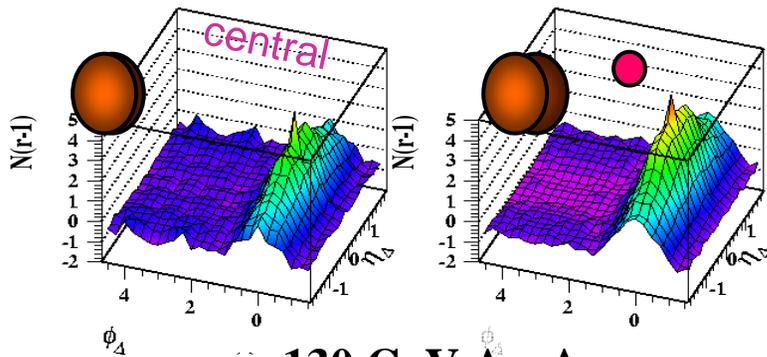


*softest jets ever!
big non-perturbative effects*

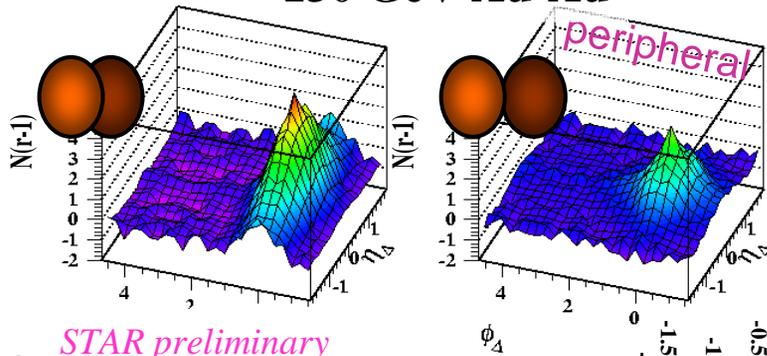
Minijet Deformation on (η, ϕ) in Au-Au

fragmentation asymmetry reverses: $p-p \rightarrow Au-Au$

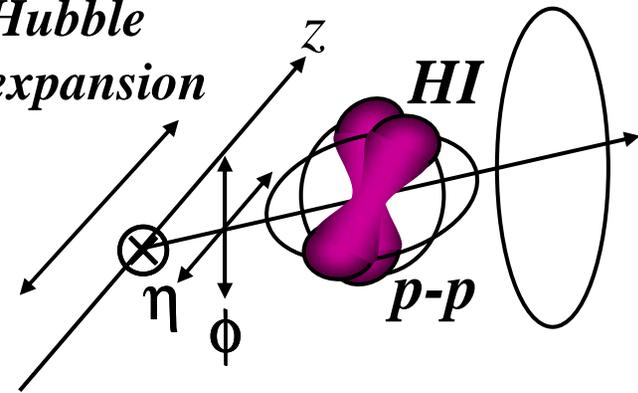
Phys Rev C 73, 064907 (2006)



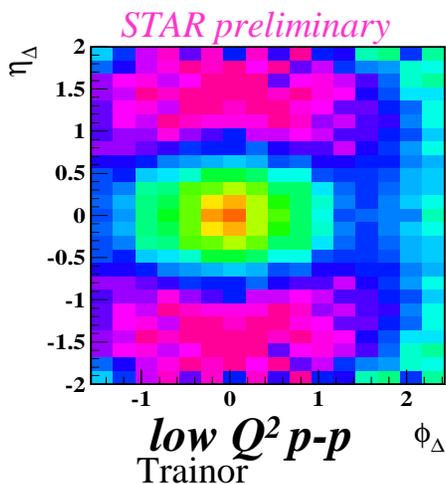
130 GeV Au-Au



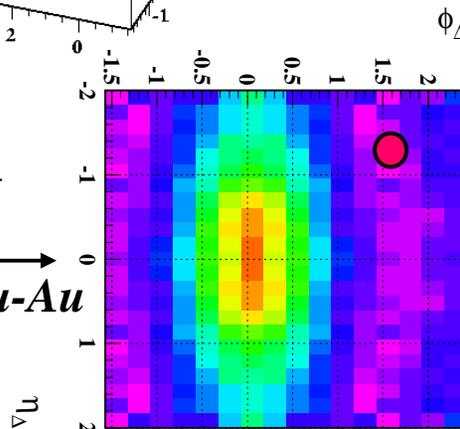
Hubble expansion



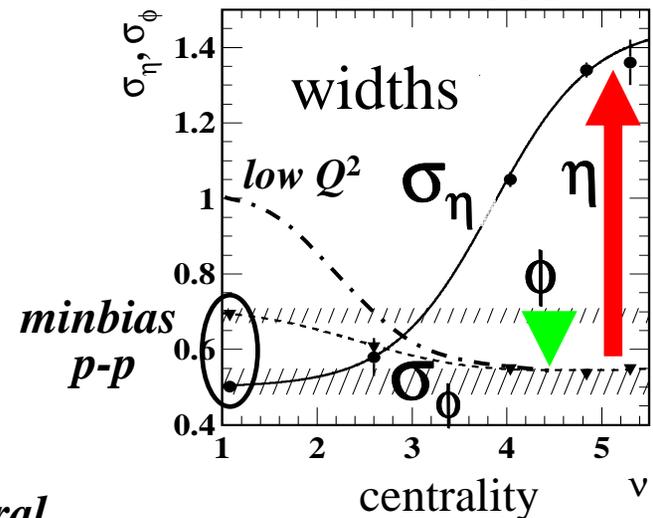
dramatic evolution with centrality
2002-2003



1:1
 $p-p \rightarrow$
Au-Au



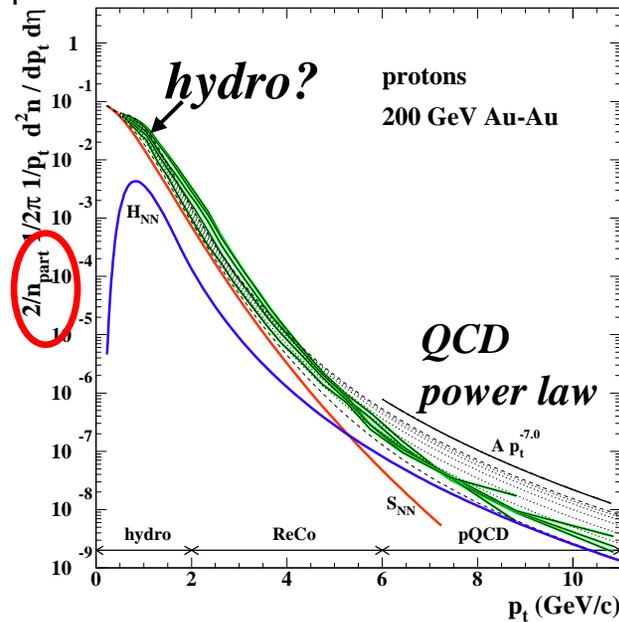
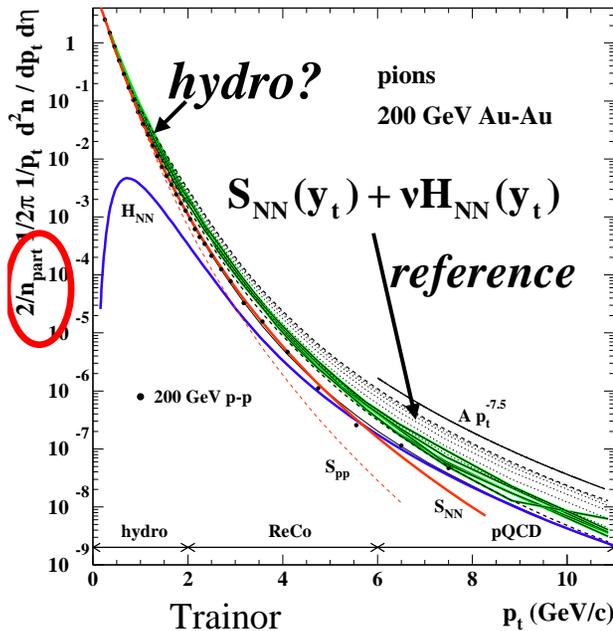
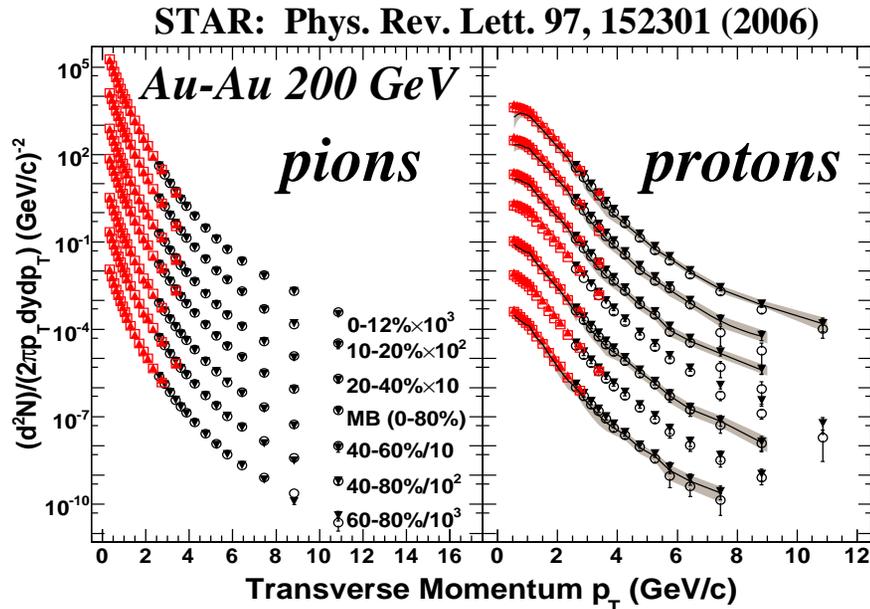
130 GeV Au-Au mid-central



p_t Spectra – Standard Text

conventional interpretation

- *thermalized system*
- *state variables T, μ*
- *blast-wave modeling*
- \rightarrow *radial flow β*

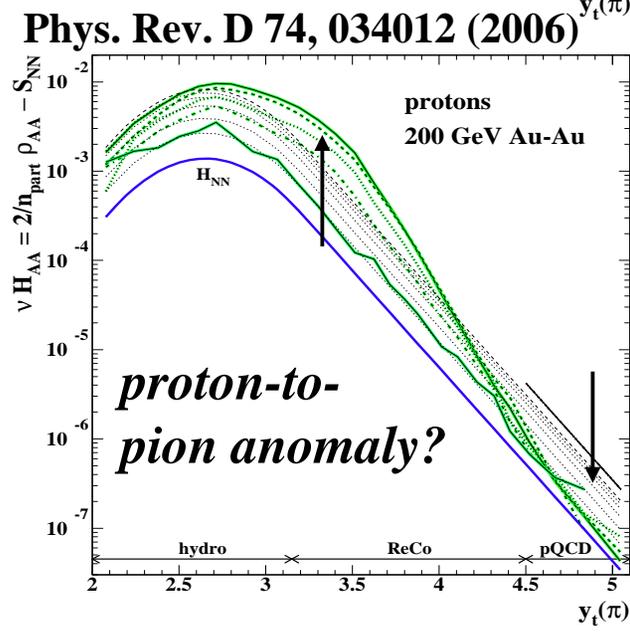
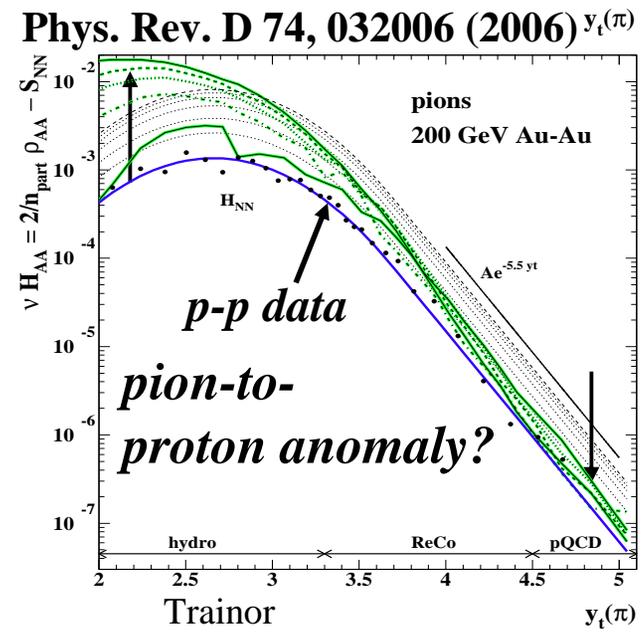
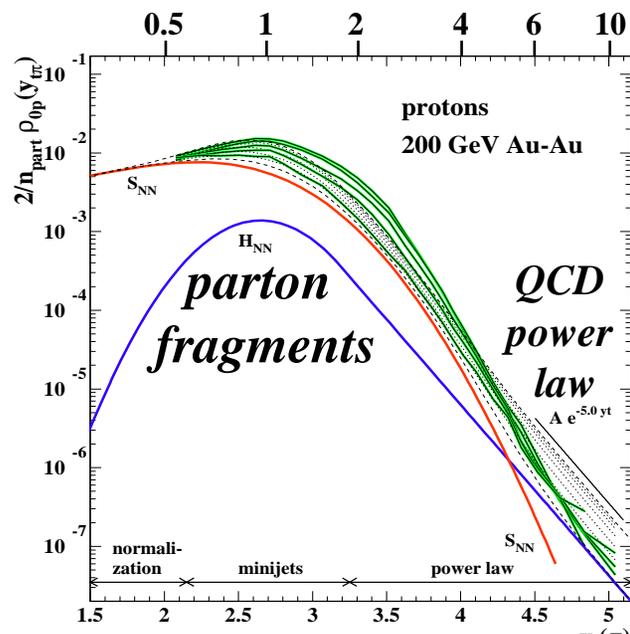
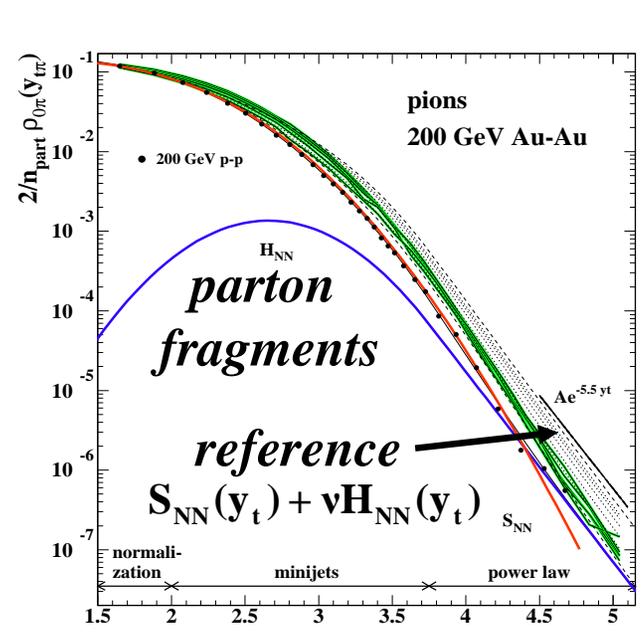


differential plot format

direct comparison with two-component model

arXiv:0710.4504

y_t Spectrum and Hard Component



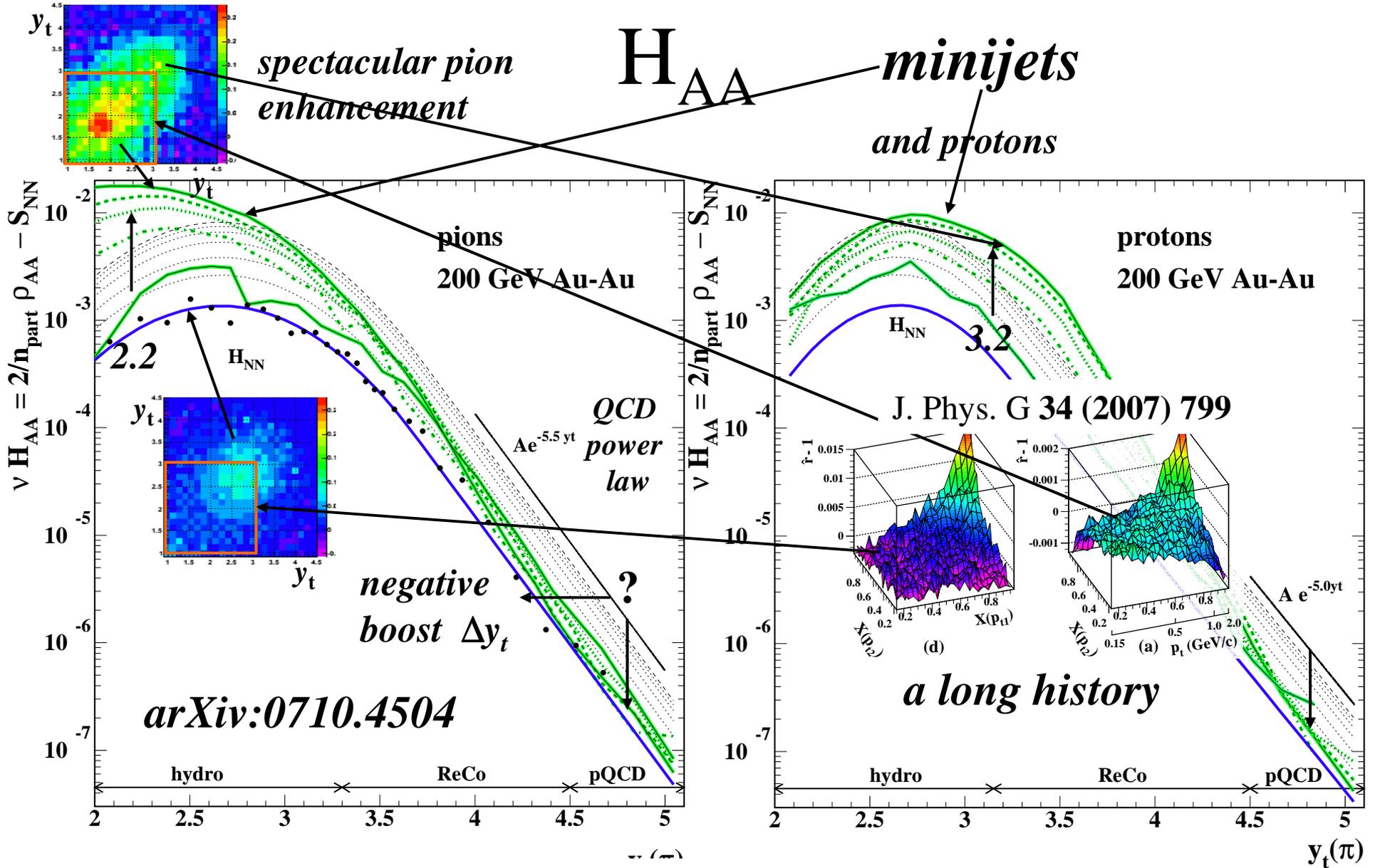
\downarrow
pion rapidity
 $y_t = \ln \{ (m_t + p_t) / m_\pi \}$
no apparent hydro phenomena

subtract soft reference
 $S_{NN}(y_t)$

all parton fragments

fragments dominate centrality evolution

arXiv:0710.4504

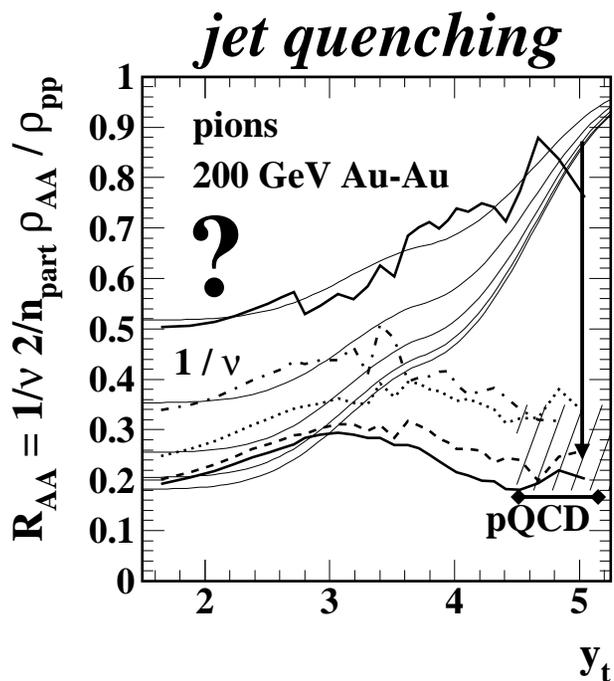


the elephant in the living room

data hard components
Trainer

n_{part}

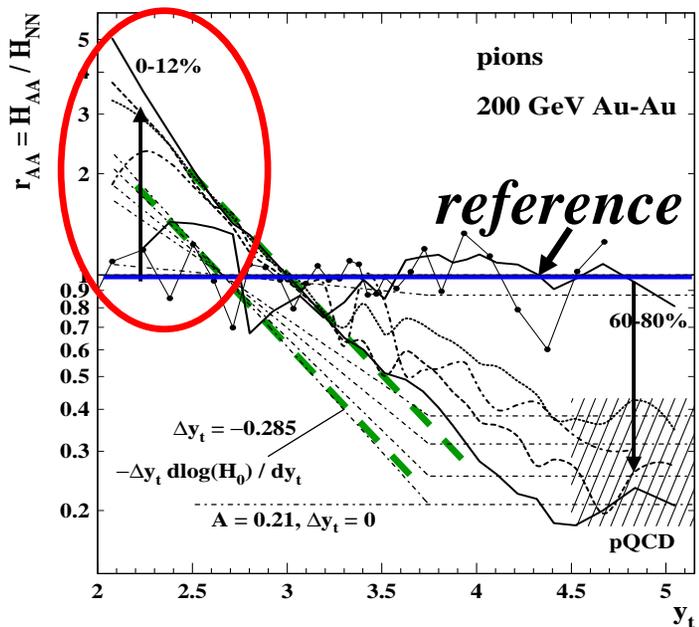
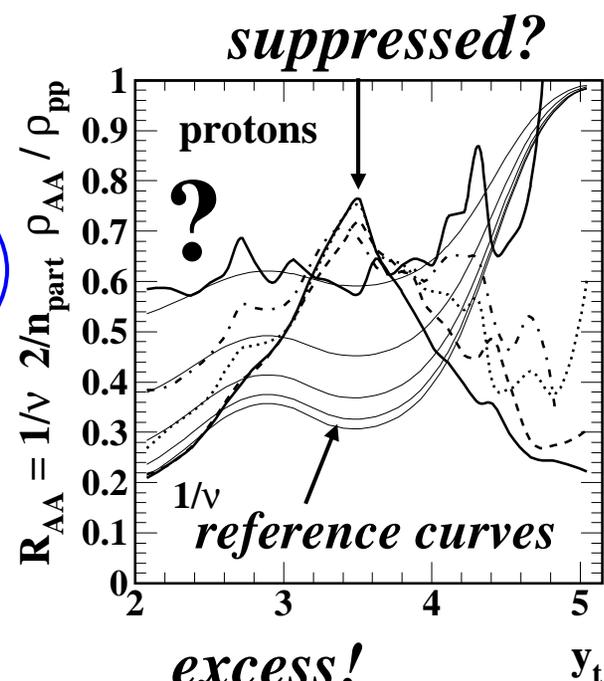
FD: fragment distribution



$$R_{AA} = \frac{1}{v} \cdot \frac{S_{NN}(y_t) + v H_{AA}(y_t; v)}{S_{pp}(y_t) + H_{pp}(y_t)}$$

$v \equiv 2n_{binary} / n_{participant}$

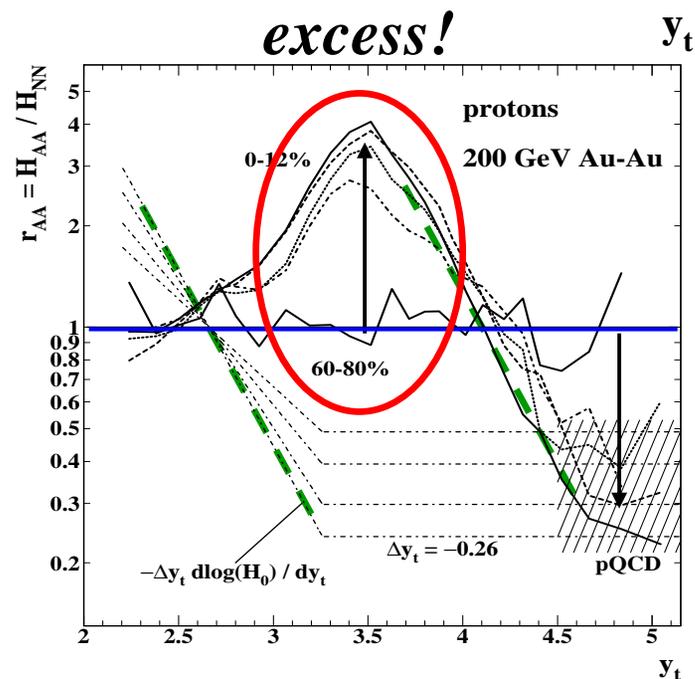
mixes soft and hard components



arXiv:0710.4504

$$r_{AA} = \frac{H_{AA}(y_t; v)}{H_{NN}(y_t)}$$

parton fragmentation only

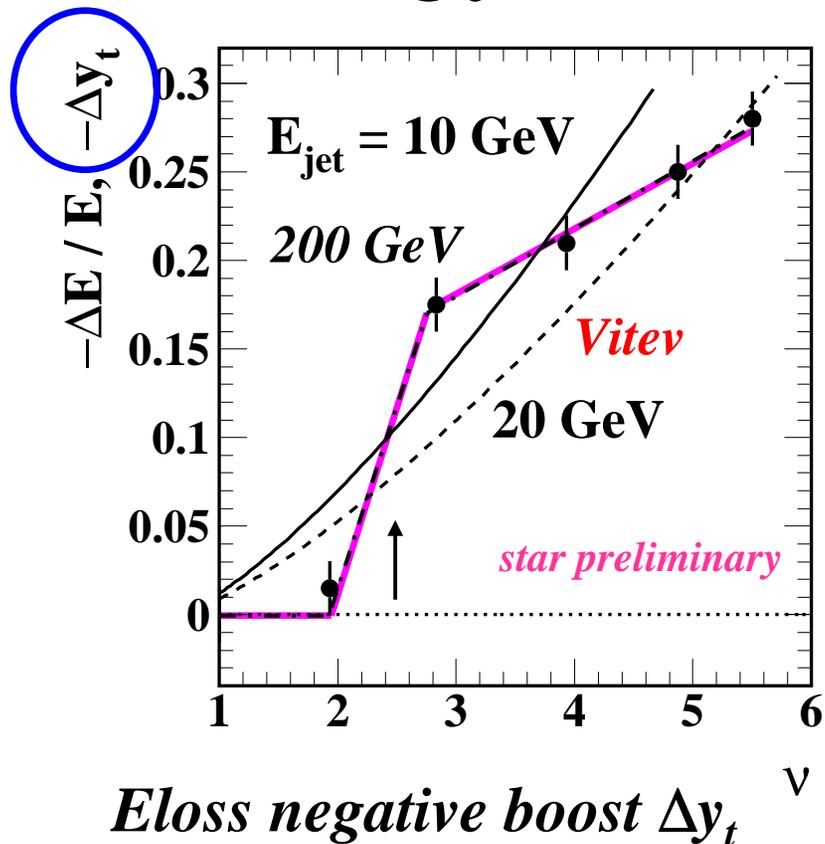
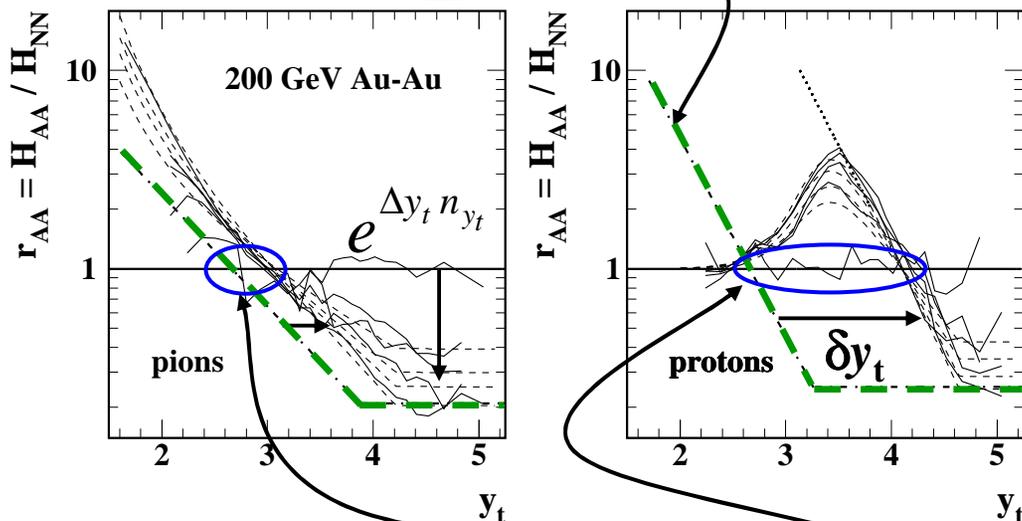


hard-component ratios
Trainor

all deviations from the reference

Δy_t and Parton Energy Loss

naïve model
 $-\Delta y_t d \log[H_{NN}(y_t)]/dy_t$



modeling r_{AA}
 if 'energy loss' is a negative boost
 $H_{AA}(y_t; \nu) \approx A H_{NN}(y_t + \Delta y_t[\nu])$

then by Taylor expansion

$$\log[r_{AA}(y_t; \nu)] \approx -\Delta y_t(\nu) d \log[H_{NN}(y_t - \delta y_t)]/dy_t$$

anomalous

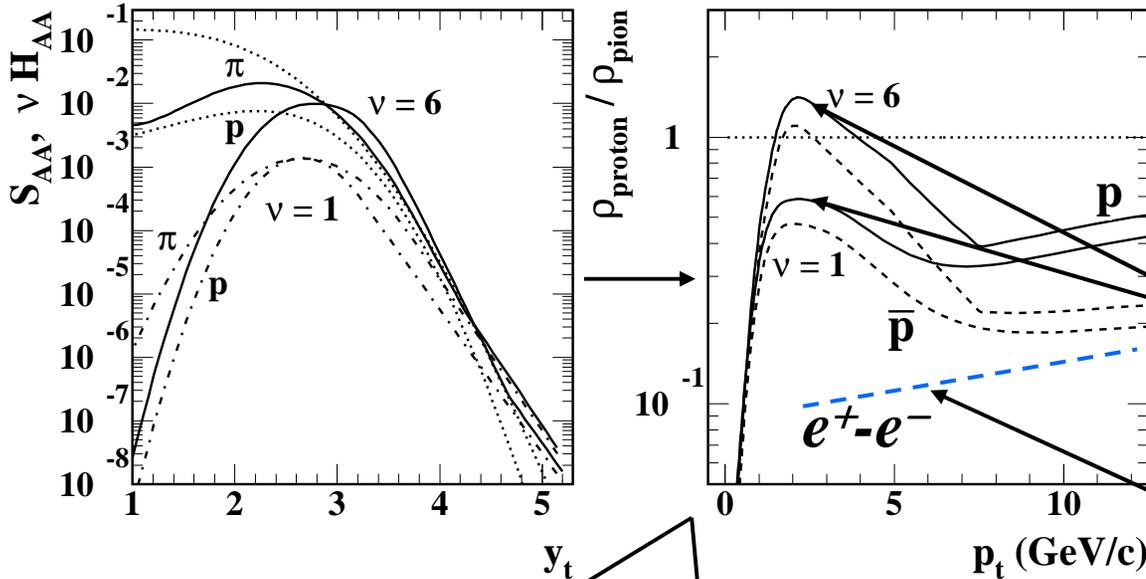
dashed model curves fully describe data

theory $\Delta E/E$ (curves) from I. Vitev
displacements may indicate color screening of partons

arXiv:0710.4504

The Proton vs Pion Anomaly

model summary



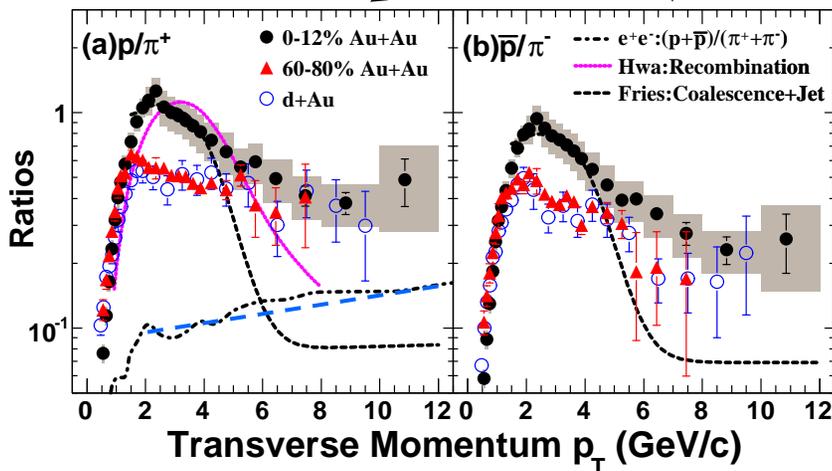
ReCo, or parton energy loss?

the Au-Au “anomaly” is only a factor 2×

arXiv:0710.4504

good agreement

spectrum ratio not comparable to fragmentation function ratios



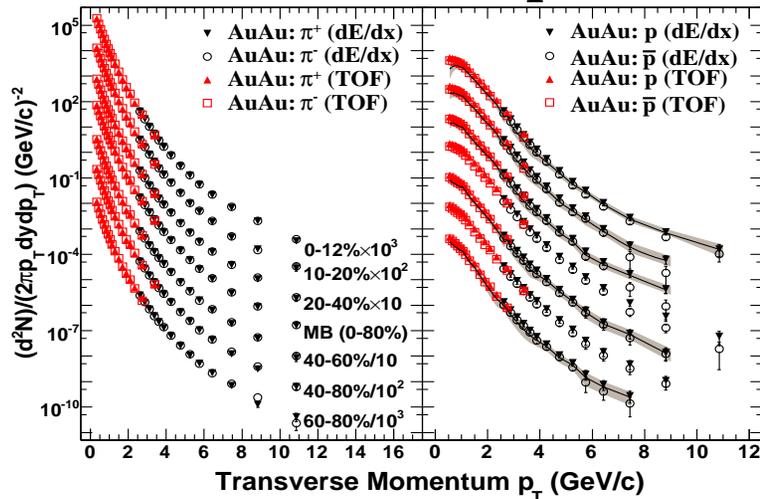
$$\frac{\rho_{proton}}{\rho_{pion}} = \frac{S_{NNp}(y_t) + vH_{AAp}(y_t;v)}{S_{NN\pi}(y_t) + vH_{AA\pi}(y_t;v)}$$

ratio mixes soft and hard components

$H_{AAp}(y_t;v) / H_{AA\pi}(y_t;v)$ is directly interpretable

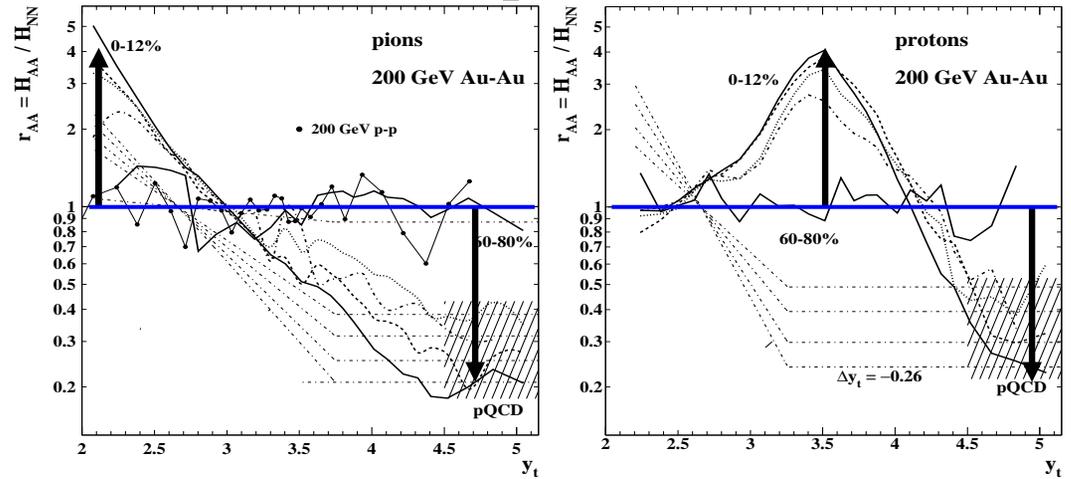
Spectrum Summary

conventional spectra



limited spectrum information

hard-component ratios



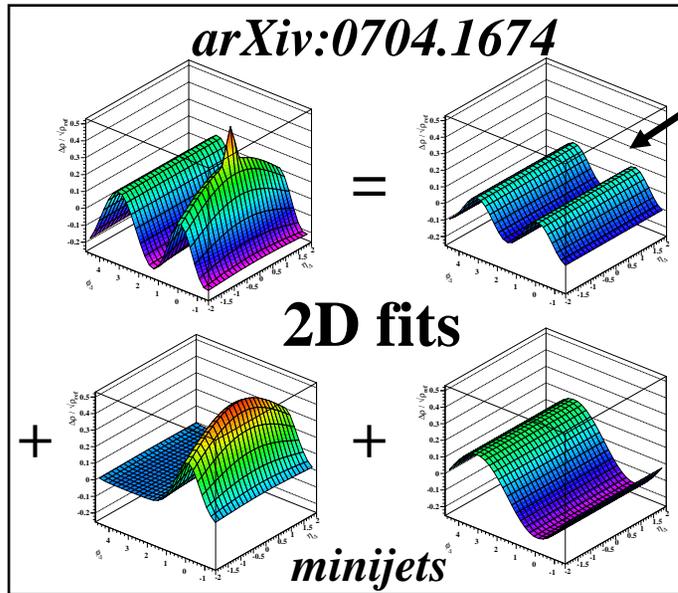
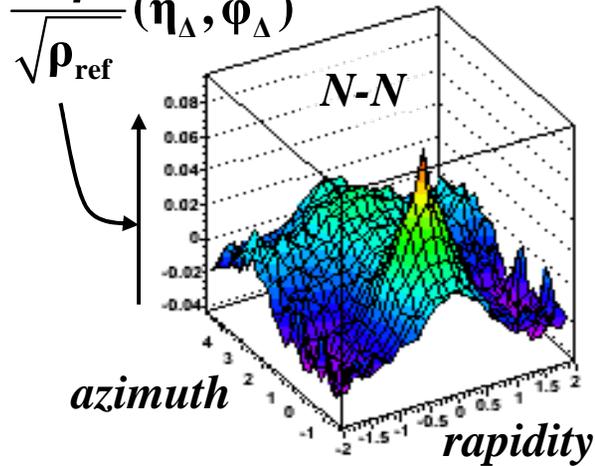
all spectrum information

pion-to-proton vs proton-to-pion
two anomalies!

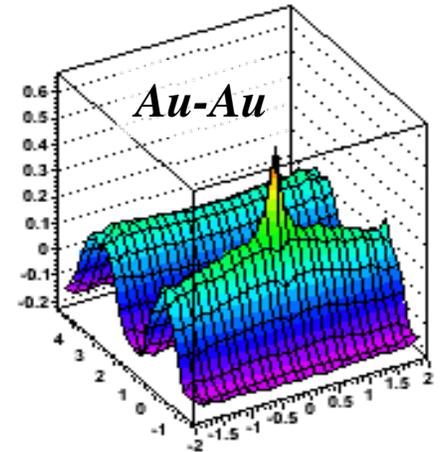
- *Spectra have two primary components*
- *Nucleon and parton fragmentation dominate*
- *Deviations from reference: parton energy loss*
- *Hydrodynamics plays no evident role*

2D Angular Autocorrelations

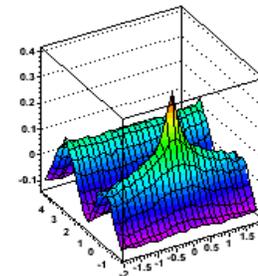
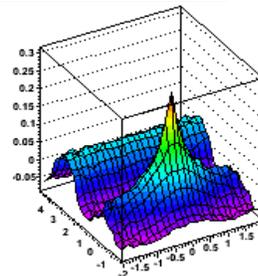
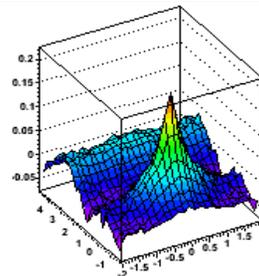
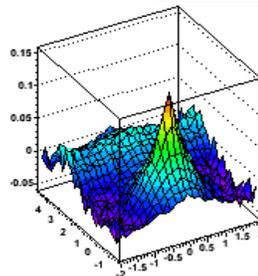
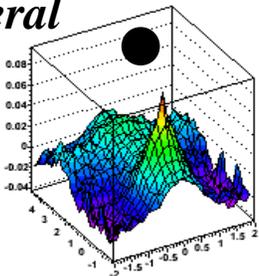
$$\frac{\Delta\rho}{\sqrt{\rho_{\text{ref}}}}(\eta_{\Delta}, \varphi_{\Delta})$$



quadrupole \leftrightarrow elliptic flow



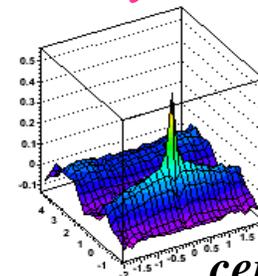
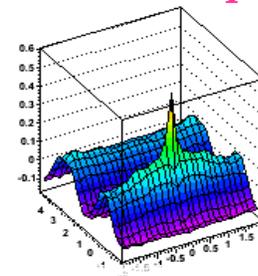
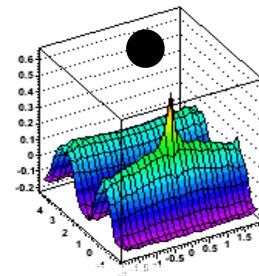
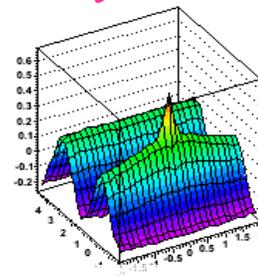
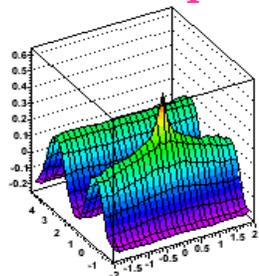
peripheral



star preliminary

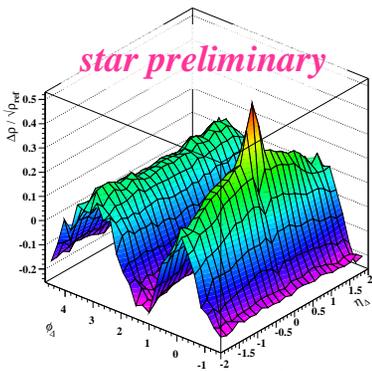
200 GeV Au-Au

star preliminary



central

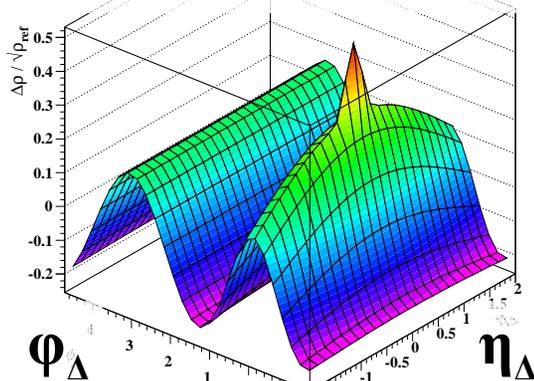
Modeling 2D Autocorrelations



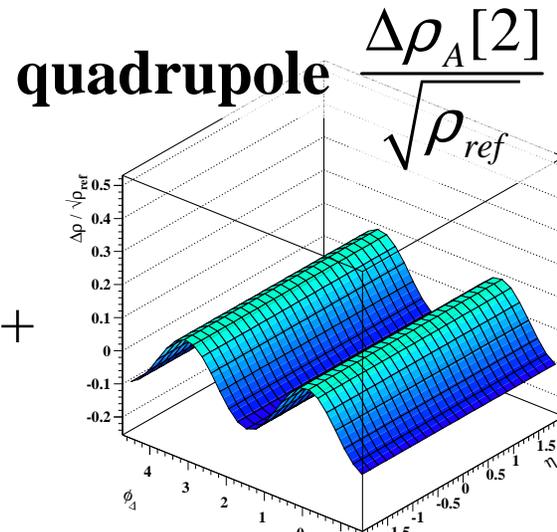
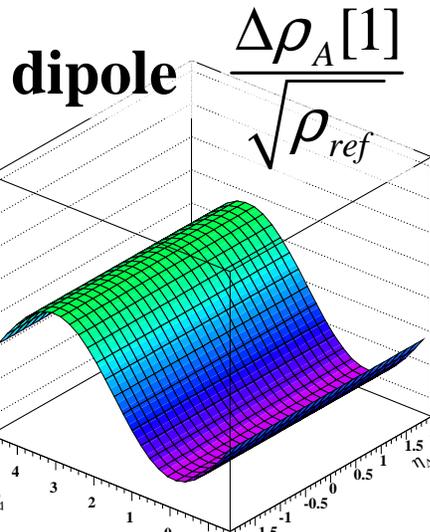
$$\frac{\Delta\rho_A}{\sqrt{\rho_{ref}}}(\eta_\Delta, \phi_\Delta)$$

David Kettler model fits

5-10% central Au-Au 200 GeV



=



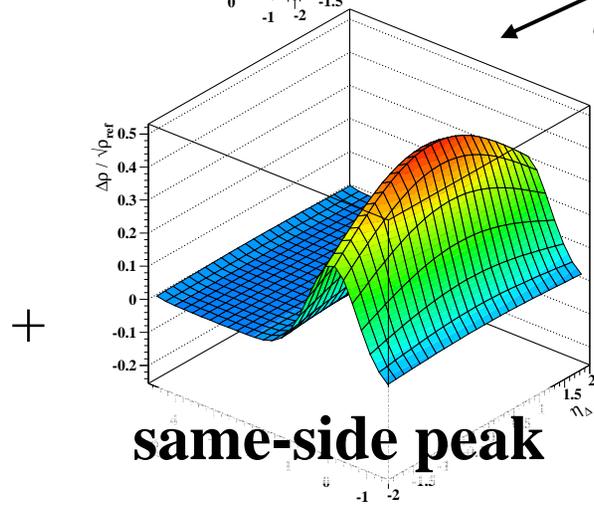
+

large
"nonflow"

small "flow"

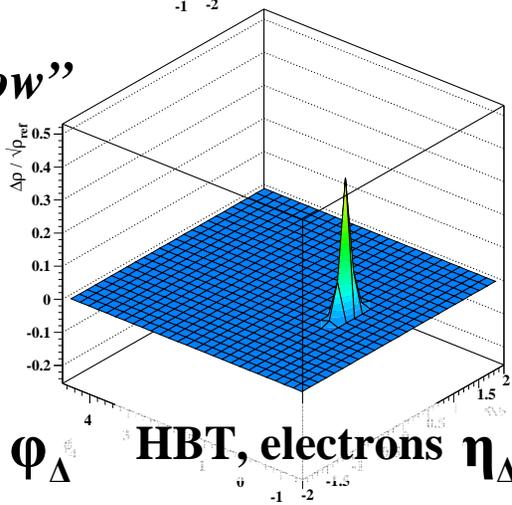
$$\Delta\rho_A \equiv \rho_A - \rho_{ref}$$

no physical model

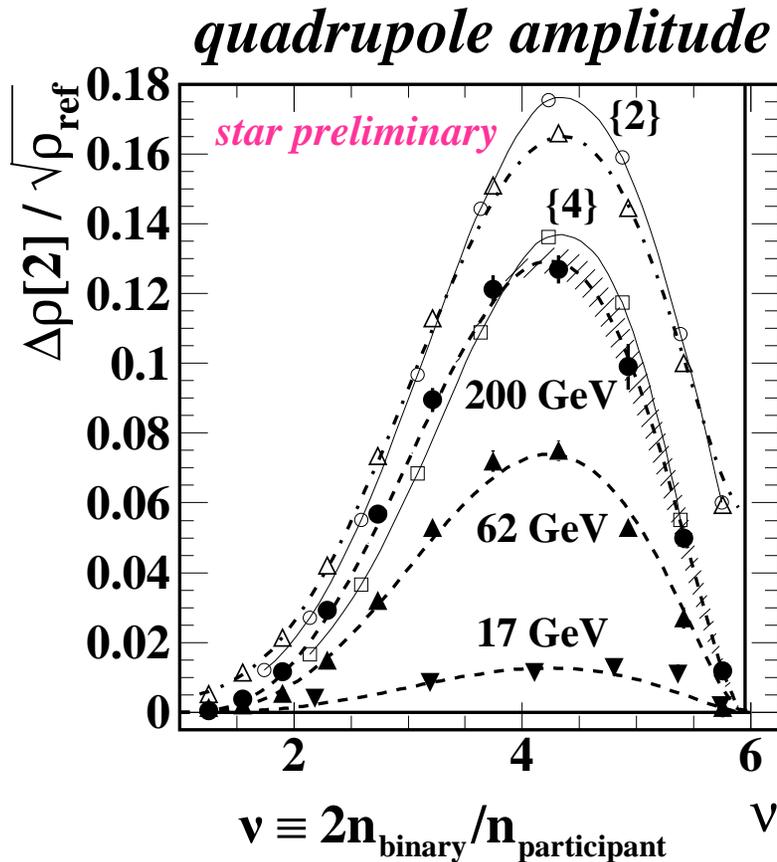


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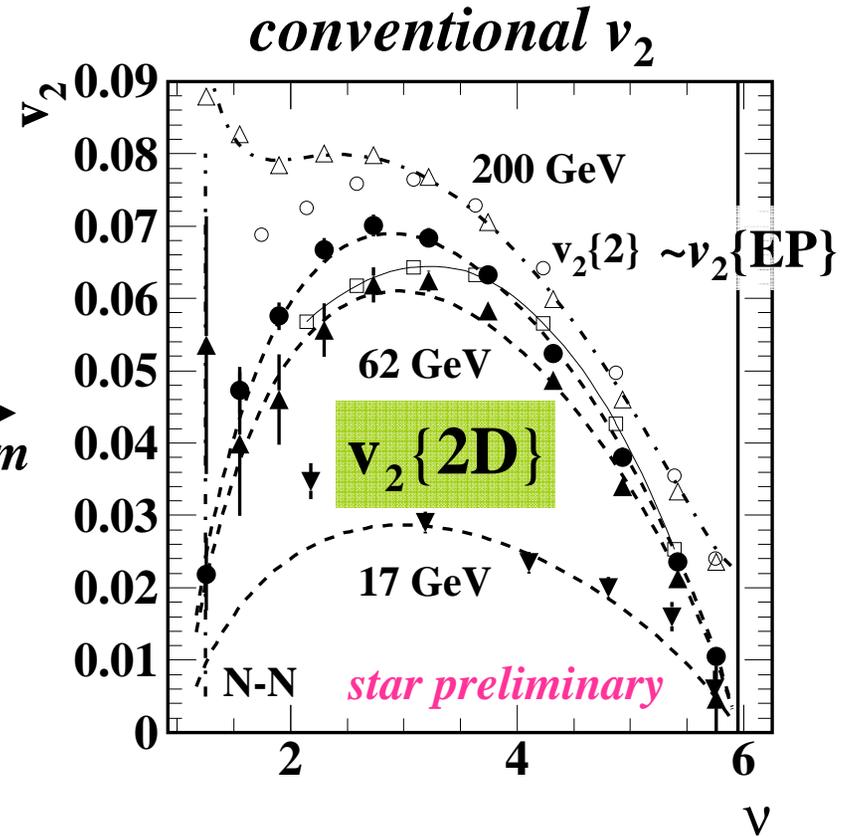
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Elliptic Flow or New QCD Physics?



transform



conventional statistic

Pearson's covariance

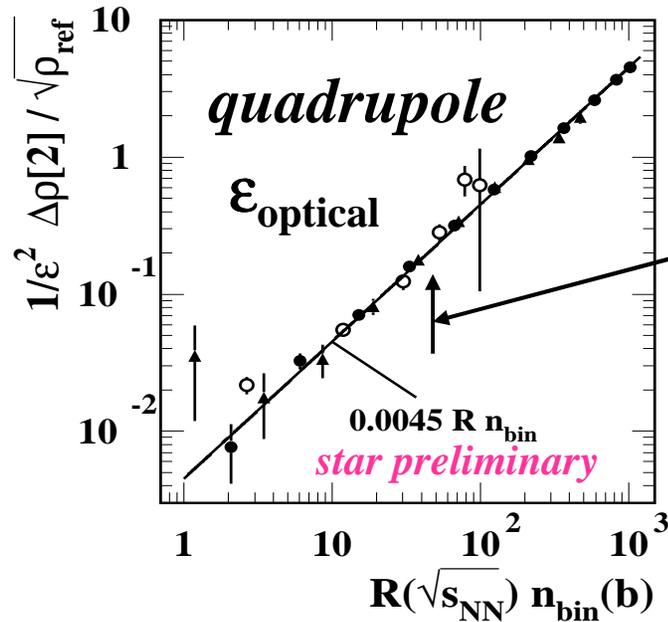
$$\frac{\Delta\rho[2]}{\sqrt{\rho_{\text{ref}}}} = \frac{V_2^2}{2\pi\bar{n}} \equiv \frac{\bar{n} v_2^2\{2D\}}{2\pi}$$

model fits

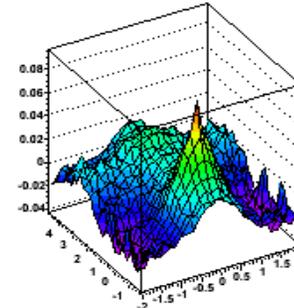
hydro model

Ollitrault/Voloshin

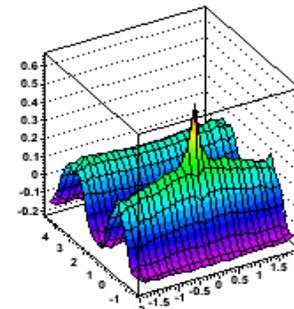
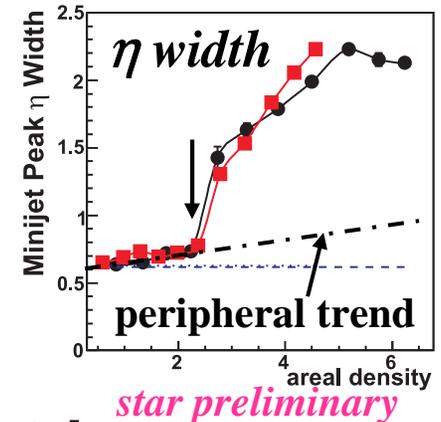
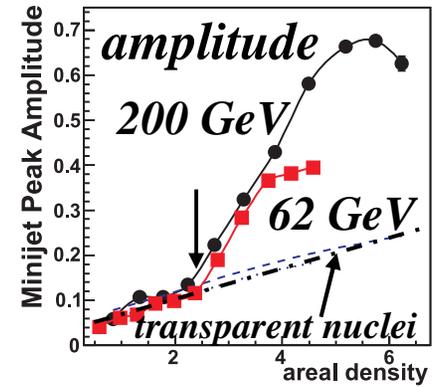
Does “Elliptic Flow” Relate to a Medium?



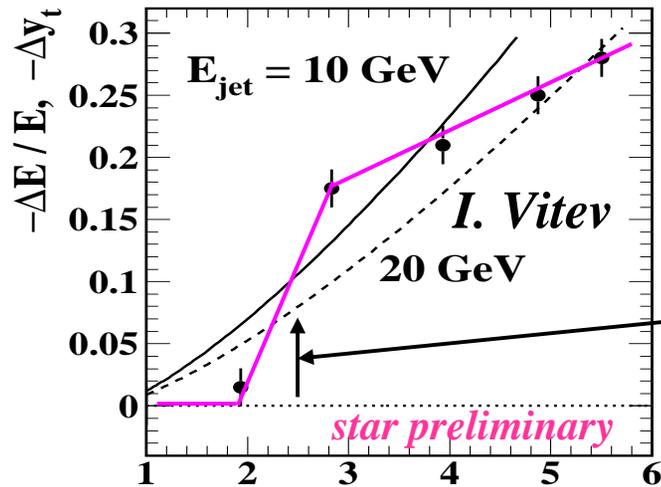
*no transition
no medium?*



minijet same-side peak

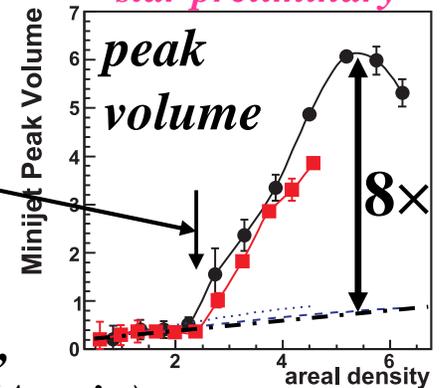


*medium?
sharp transitions*



parton energy loss, spectra

Trainor

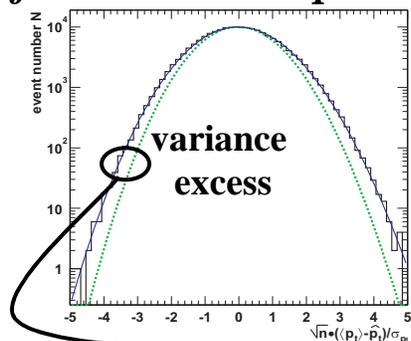


*M. Daugherty,
R.L. Ray, UT (Austin)*

$\langle p_t \rangle$ Fluctuations and p_t Correlations

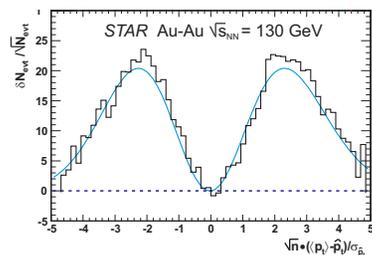
J. Phys. G 32, L37 (2006)

full STAR acceptance



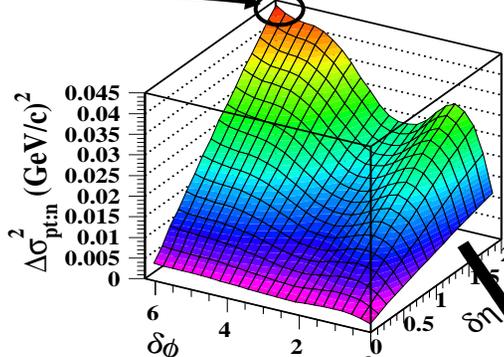
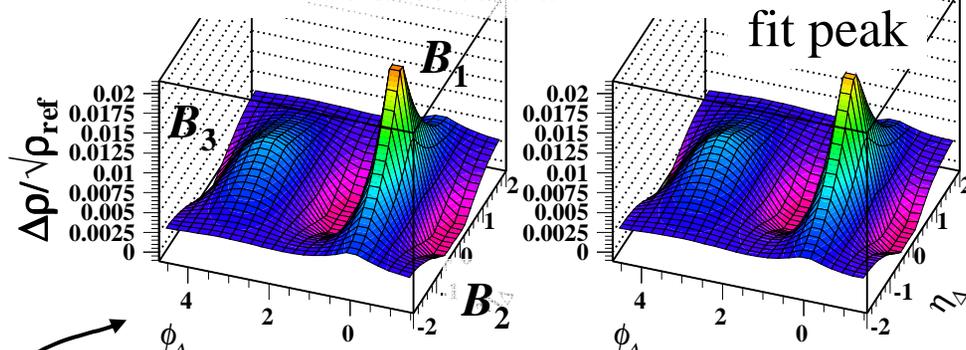
Au-Au 200 GeV

$\langle p_t \rangle$ fluctuations



data 20-30% central

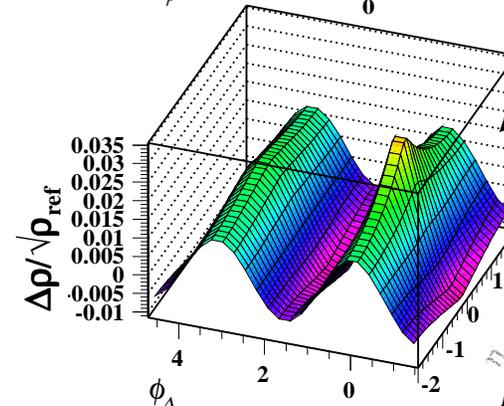
fit



scale dependence

fluctuation inversion

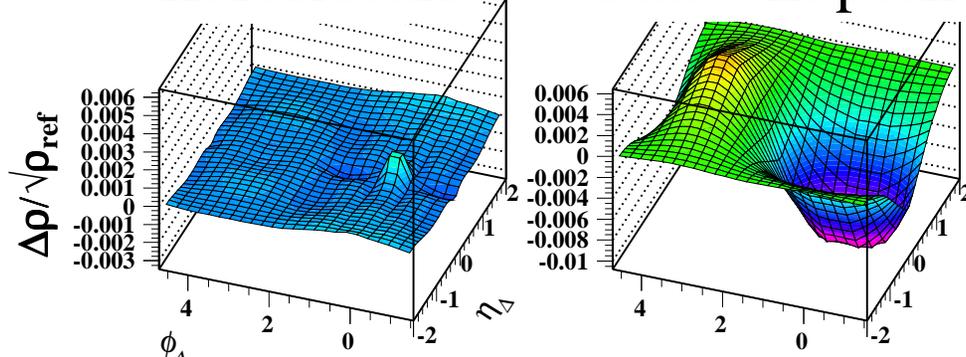
J. Phys. G 31, 809 (2005)



p_t autocorrelation

fit residuals

data - fit peak



subtract multipoles

STAR preliminary

Rosetta stone for fluctuation and correlation analysis

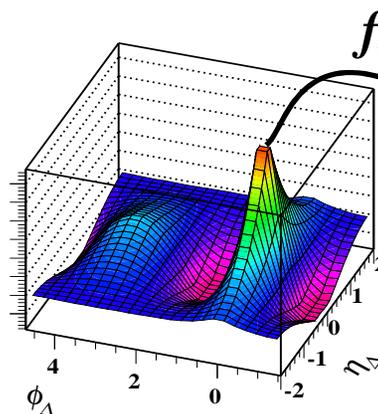
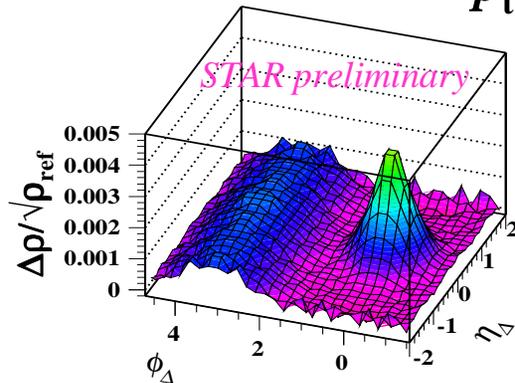
Recoil Response of the QCD Medium

red shifts and blue shifts

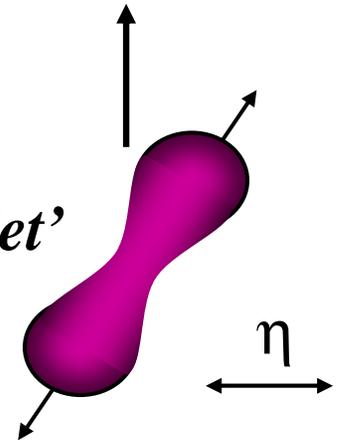
Au-Au – 200 GeV

p-p 200 GeV

p_t autocorrelations

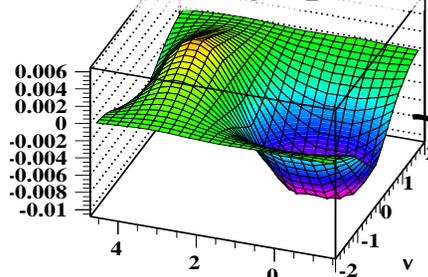


low- Q^2 'jet'

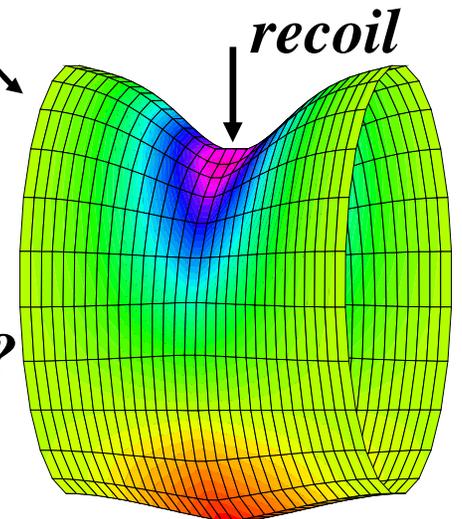


Au-Au 200 GeV

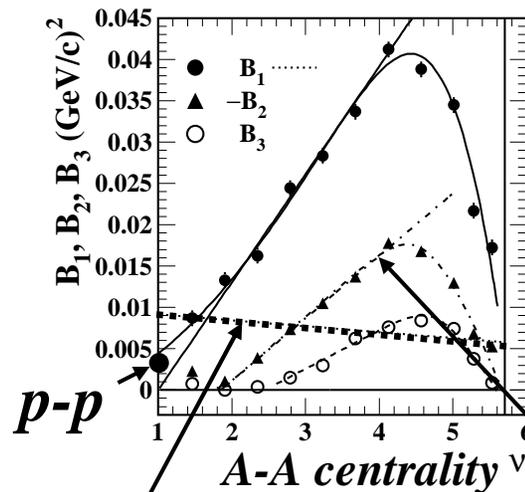
data – fit peak



colored medium?



Hubble flow



Hijing quench-on

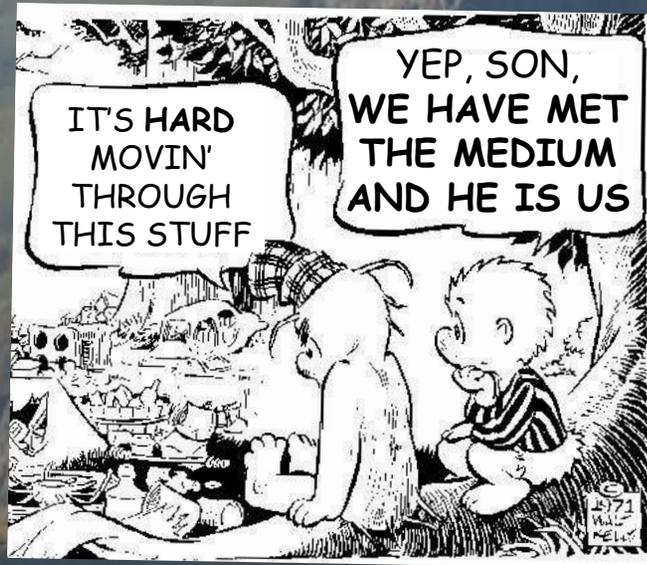
Trainor

medium response

The View from the Ridge

- p/π *spectrum* anomaly is part of fragmentation
- Related π/p spectrum anomaly is *larger!*
- Jet “ridge” is the same fragmentation anomaly
- The “ridge” is not an isolated entity
- What *evidence* exists for a unique “medium”

Porky and Pogo



a couple of low- Q^2
partons converse

Minijets and their Interactions

Minijets dominate nuclear collisions

Non-pQCD plays a central role



Hydro is not relevant



New *QCD* phenomena emerge at RHIC

QCD processes at all energy scales 📢